

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8655 第五十五年八月十日

日初月八十一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1885.

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九月八日英華

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

AERIALS.

September 16, ALBANY, British steamer, 1,480. Edward Porter, Kuching 12th September. *BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.*

September 17, GALVESTON, British steamer, 1,301. W. Carter, Saigon 11th September. General ARNHOLD, KAISERS & CO.

September 17, VESPASIAN, British str., 792. J. Alexander, Bangkok 8th September. *GOVERNOR.* ARNHOLD, KARLBERG & CO.

September 17, FRIEDRICH, German str., 505. Spiesen, Cleopatra 30th August. *BEAUMONTSEN & CO.*

September 17, CHIYUEN, British steamer, 1,211. W. H. Lum, Shanghai 14th September. General C. M. S. N. CO.

September 17, NAUTILUS, Austrian g.-bt., Karl Spitzer, Kehl 2nd September.

September 17, SHIR, Dutch steamer, 821. H. G. Rechard, Swatow 16th September. *GENERAL.*

September 17, DANUBE, British steamer, 561. J. Newson, Pakhoi 14th September, and Holkow 16th. General YEN FAT HONG.

September 17, PECHILI, British steamer, 880. Seller, from Whampoa, General JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

17TH SEPTEMBER.

Rory, British str., for Shanghai.

Ingraham, German str., for Macao.

Lydia, German str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

September 17, SIGNAL, German steamer, for Hohow.

September 17, TRIUMPH, German steamer, for Haiphong.

September 17, YANOTSE, French str., for Europe.

September 17, LYDIA, German str., for Hamburg.

September 17, ANGRIA, British steamer, for Shanghai.

September 17, RORY, British str., for Shanghai.

September 17, INGRAHAM, German steamer, for Macao.

September 17, KILLARNEY, British steamer, for Guan.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Vespaian, str., from Bangkok—Mr. John Horner, and 19 Chinese.

Chi-yuen, str., from Shanghai—15 Chinese.

Per Galveston, str., from Saigon—65 Chinese.

Per Swift, str., from Swatow—16 Chinese.

Per Danube, str., from Pakhoi—6 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Yangtze, str., from Hongkong—For Saigon—Messrs. M. C. Horne, J. Dalpech, and Polycarpe, and 1 Chinese. For Marseilles—Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. J. Marhead and J. C. Lyons. From Shanghai—For Saigon—Mr. Imbert. For Marseilles—Messrs. Jose d'Olmedo, E. Juárez, T. A. Torre, E. Davis, and Lieut. A. Fierros. From Yokohama—For Saigon—Mr. A. Chaveau. For Batavia—Mr. J. P. Eykman. For Marseilles—Mr. Dubois.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Vespaian reports left Bangkok on the 8th September, and had light Southerly winds and fine weather till the 13th, 14th and 15th calm with strong Northerly winds, moderating somewhat at midnight; from thence to port had strong fresh breeze from N.E. to E.N.E.

The British steamer Chi-yuen reports left Shanghai on the 14th September, and experienced strong N.W. wind with thick rainy weather and haze to Turnabut; thence light Easterly breeze to Breaker Point; thence to port fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather. On the 16th September, passed the Fuzhou of Oceania, bound North; and on the 17th, passed the Changtung, off Turnabut, bound North.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

5. Tong Seng, Chinese g.-bt., from a cruise.

5. Essex, British str., from Shanghai.

6. Haifong, British str., from Tamsui.

6. Emeralds, British str., from Manila.

6. German, German bark, from Nanchang.

6. Rambler, British g.-bt., from Shanghai.

7. Lulu, British str., from Manila.

7. Kwang-Lo, Chinese str., from Swatow.

8. Name, British str., from Hongkong.

8. Braemore, British str., from Hongkong.

8. Fokien, British str., from Foochow.

8. Omega, British bark, from Newchwang.

8. Satsum, British bark, from Newchwang.

8. Theresa, German bark, from Newchwang.

8. Kristine, German str., from Nanchang.

8. Sun, Dutch str., from Shanghai.

9. Amatisa, British str., from Tamsui.

9. Minerva, German str., from Newchwang.

10. Anchors, British str., from Hongkong.

11. Haifong, British str., from Tamsui.

12. Thales, British str., from Taiwan.

12. Tientsun, British str., from Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

5. Fokien, British str., for Foochow.

5. Thales, British str., for Taiwan.

6. Emeralds, British str., for Hongkong.

7. Haifong, British str., for Tamsui.

7. Iolan, British str., for Hongkong.

8. Billy Simpson, British str., for Ningpo.

8. Name, British str., for Foochow.

8. Essex, British str., for Swatow.

8. Baser, British str., for New York.

8. Glucksburg, German str., for Swatow.

8. Gulf of Suez, British str., for Hongkong.

9. Rambler, British g.-bt., for Hongkong.

9. Dorset, Siamese brig, for Shanghai.

9. Hugo & Co., New York, for Foochow.

10. Name, British str., for Shanghai.

10. Tien-chang, Siamese str., for Foochow.

10. Amatisa, British str., for Swatow.

10. Tientsun, British str., for Hongkong.

12. Minerva, German str., for Swatow.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

23. Abstergo, German str., from Taiwan.

23. Cadogan, British str., from Hongkong.

23. Loyal, British str., from Hongkong.

23. King Pow, Customs str., from a cruise.

31. Glarus, British str., from Shanghai.

September—DEPARTURES.

29. Glenfinlas, British str., for London.

29. Sarpedon, British str., for London.

29. Amatisa, British str., for Hongkong.

31. Devonshire, British str., for New York.

September—ARRIVALS.

1. Hopking, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Nanjing, British str., for Shanghai.

2. Douglas, British str., for Hongkong.

2. Glarus, British str., for London.

3. Ling Fong, Customs str., for Amyo.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

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BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1855 TO 1883, OF HONGKONG.

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DIVIDENDS.....\$500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, new for publication, but us evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for a fixed period will be entitled until demanded.

Order for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.
On the 13th instant, at Choofo, G. F. MACLEAN.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1885.

The new Opium Convention seems to have been agreed to by the British Government with considerable misgivings as to the ability of the Imperial Chinese Government to carry out its part of the arrangement. Earl GRANVILLE, in the early part of the correspondence, says to Marquis TSENG:—"The working of the transit pass system already in force in regard to goods other than opium has not been so satisfactory as to enable Her Majesty's Government to feel confident that it will be an effectual safeguard in the case of opium, and it would be indispensable, in order to prevent future misunderstanding and difficulty, that before the system is extended, the details of carrying it into effect should be arranged." Marquis TSENG replies that the Imperial Government will be prepared to "give all reasonable guarantees for the transit certificates, really conferring on the goods the promised exemption, but they believe that the strongest guarantee will consist in the moral obligation imposed on them by the consideration that the arrangements have been of the Chinese Government's own proposing." It was on this assurance, Earl GRANVILLE in a subsequent despatch declares, that Her Majesty's Government were induced to consent to the arrangement, but, His Lordship says:—"Her Majesty's Government would desire that the agreement should contain a clause giving them the right to terminate the arrangement at any time if the internal *Leh* upon opium is not effectively abolished." This is assented to by the Marquis TSENG. As if to emphasize the doubts entertained as to the probability of the arrangement being faithfully and effectively carried out, when the negotiations are approaching completion Mr. O'Conor, forwards from Peking an abstract of a memorial which appeared in the *Peking Gazette* containing grave charges against the Customs Administration in the Province of Anhwei. The memorial, Mr. O'Conor says "is important as affording another proof of the inefficient control of the Central Authority over the Executive Provincial Administration." The memorial referred to discloses the old tale of illegal exactions and official peculations. The Marquis of SAXISBURY, who had at that time taken charge of the Foreign Office, brings it to the notice of the Marquis TSENG, pointing out that such exactions were allowed to continue they would be fatal to the due performance of the engagements assumed by China under the agreement about to be signed; asking for some assurance as to the steps which would be taken, in addition to the issue of a special Imperial Decree and the grant of transit certificates, in order to enforce the observance by the provincial authorities of the terms of the agreement; and reminding the Marquis that it would be imperative on Her Majesty's Government to exercise the power reserved to them of terminating the agreement in case the Chinese Government should be unable to secure opium protested by transit pass from further taxation while on its way to the place of consumption. The Marquis TSENG replies that the Anhwei case is "one of those individual cases of malversation which the Governments of all countries have occasionally to regret," and that the way in which the irregularities had been denounced and the measures which he (the Marquis) had learned had been promptly and spontaneously taken by the Imperial Government to have the matter investigated, showed how desirous the Government was to punish such abuses. These are brave words, but, unfortunately, the case referred to, so far from being, as such cases are supposed to be in civilised countries, exceptional, is typical of the state of affairs prevailing all over the country, and which is fostered by the system of farming out the revenue.

Owing to the rain yesterday afternoon, the Garrison Assult-at-Arms had to be postponed to the first day, probably to-day.

The two direct steamers, with the ninth sale's opium and the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for Hongkong.

In a paper on England's yarn trade with the world, in the *Manchester Examiner*, we find this:—Our yarn trade with China is falling off—1880, 164 millions; 1884, 154 millions; 1885, not published; above, 1880, 161 millions; 1884, 151 million. Japan is a good customer of ours, and has increased her purchases, as well as China, 1880, 27 million; 1882, 23 million. The United States of America is a most-redundant commercial country. In 1884, we paid America \$21,000,000 sterling for raw cotton, they only took from us \$21,000 worth of cotton yarns, despite the fact that we can spin cotton from our own cotton at something like 20 per cent. less in cost of production, taking the American cost of production.

locked as an article on which to experiment as to the working of the system it is desired to substitute for that of the barrier. On the success or non-success of this experiment will depend for the time being the fate of this policy of centralising the fiscal arrangements which are now separately controlled by the various provincial Governments. The British proposal was that the Opium Article of the Choofo Convention should be put in force, on condition that the amount of *Leh* to be collected by the Customs should be calculated on the basis of the amount levied in 1876, and that the area within which opium should be free from further taxation should be defined; the Chinese to be at liberty beyond that area to levy, any *Leh* they pleased. The Chinese, however, negotiated with great persistency in favour of their own proposal, that a uniform rate of *Leh* should be collected at all the ports, which should frank the opium to the place of consumption. Finally the British Government assented to this, reserving to themselves the right to terminate the agreement at any time should the transit certificate be found not to confer the complete exemption from taxation stipulated for. The working of the new arrangement will be watched with keen interest, for there can be no reasonable doubt that if it proves successful it will ultimately be applied to other goods, and we will arrive at what the Marquis TSENG calls "that freedom of circulation which it has always been maintained would be an advantage to the development of the inland trade of China, native as well as foreign." For the present, however, it must be regarded simply as an experiment, and we are not disposed to speculate with any amount of confidence on the result. As regards the collection of *Leh* by the Foreign Customs on the whole import and export trade, we are in a recent occasion expressed our belief that such a system under present conditions would be quite impracticable, except at an enormous cost to the foreign trade. The new arrangement with regard to opium will prove whether the conditions can be so altered, whether the Peking Government can exercise such effective control over the provincial authorities, that the Treaty powers might safely consent to the collection of *Leh* by the Foreign Customs in the full assurance that no further exactions or contributions would be levied on the goods while in transit.

The correspondence shows that the negotiations have been conducted on the Chinese side with great ability. Not only did the Chinese gain their end so far as the system of collection is concerned, but as to the amount of the *Leh* they also carried their point. They wanted Tls. 80 as *Leh* in addition to the Tls. 30 import duty, while the British Government for a time wished the *Leh* rate fixed at Tls. 70, but in the end the latter gave way on this point, and the Chinese got all they asked for. Nor does the Tls. 110 free the opium right to the hands of the consumer; it frees it only to the retail market, where it becomes subject to the same taxation as native opium. The mention of native opium in the Convention cuts the ground from under the feet of the anti-opium agitators, as showing that so far from opium being forced on the Chinese the cultivation of the drug in China itself is openly recognised by the Government and is made to contribute to the revenue. The Chinese do not seem to have imported any sickly sentiment into the discussion. In the Convention the expression occurs, "The Governments of Great Britain and of China, . . . recognising the desirability of placing restrictions on the consumption of opium"; but there is nothing in the correspondence to show how this came to be inserted, the only passage having any direct bearing on it being the following, which occurs in one of the Marquis TSENG's despatches:—"It can scarcely be contended that, considering the exceptional nature of opium traffic and the duties which in other countries are frequently levied on articles on the consumption of which it is much less in contrast on a Government to check a 25 per cent., or the rate which the import and *Leh* duties now ask, for would amount to, would be otherwise than extremely moderate." The sole object of the Chinese is short seems to have been the very sensible one of getting as much revenue as they could, and to have that revenue collected in the way they thought best in their own interests. In commanding the proposals to Lord GRANVILLE, the Chinese Minister wrote:—"In its external relations, the Chinese Government has never had an opportunity of carrying out a scheme which, like the present one, it believed could be made to harmonise with existing institutions, and should this one be adopted in the form in which it is proposed, it will be the endeavour of the Imperial Government to execute it in such a manner as to show that a fair arrangement drawn up in conformity with the existing conditions of the country, may really be more advantageous to foreign trade than one which, whilst promising more, has been drawn up either with all its labour, no new light has really been thrown.

Italian paper publishes the following particulars regarding the reception given by the Italian missionaries in China to the officers and men of the *Cristoforo Colombo*. After visiting Kiangyung, Chinking, and Hunking, the *Cristoforo Colombo* arrived at Hunking. The Chinese in the Italian mission there, Mr. Carvalho, and his wife, the Italian superior, and the officers of the *Cristoforo Colombo* visited the bishop and the Italian missionaries, who received them with great manifestations of sympathy. The Italian nuns presented to the commander an address couched in the words:—"Your visit and that of your officers to our walls with joy, because we, although far from home, still feel the same love for our country, dearest, and feel that the true symbol of peace and victory, protects as all signs serve to remind us that we are united by the same faith, by the same love based in the hope of God, to be united some day in the region of the blessed, never to be parted again." We shall record with everlasting joy this day in which we have given welcome to our Italian brothers, and these sons of the church, and their faith and by civilization will, with the devotion to magnify the name of Italy, the cradle of religion and dispense of the Gospel of Christ, which is all union and charity. And we filled with the emotion of ever increasing love for our country of eternal gratitude, wish your commandants and all the crew of the ship to be safe.

The British paper publishes the following:—Our yarn trade with China is falling off—1880, 164 millions; 1884, 154 millions; 1885, not published; above, 1880, 161 millions; 1884, 151 million. Japan is a good customer of ours, and has increased her purchases, as well as China, 1880, 27 million; 1882, 23 million. The United States of America is a most-redundant commercial country. In 1884, we paid America \$21,000,000 sterling for raw cotton, they only took from us \$21,000 worth of cotton yarns, despite the fact that we can spin cotton from our own cotton at something like 20 per cent. less in cost of production, taking the American cost of production.

Today, the 18th September, is the Parsee New Year's Day, 1885 of King Yezid.

The Austrian gunboat *Nautius*, Commander Spettler, arrived here yesterday morning from Kobe.

Serious obstacles to the successful working of the new system will be encountered, but we believe the Chinese Government will nevertheless make every effort to fulfil the engagement into which they have entered, as it is evidently the first step in a far-reaching policy they wish to pursue. The official correspondence received by the last mail enables us to perceive the wishes and aspirations of the Chinese in this matter more clearly than did the fragmentary information given by the home newspapers. The policy the Chinese wish to pursue is evidently in the direction of the further centralisation of the revenues and the government of the Empire. The abolition of the *Leh* barrier is in contemplation, and opium has been se-

We learn from the local office of the Company that the F. and O. steamer *Abukita*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for this port at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Weather permitting, trials of the "Far East Fire Extinguishing Hand Grenades" will be made this afternoon by the agent, Mr. Grayson, on the Parade Ground at 3.15 p.m. and on the Chinese Recreation Ground at 7.15 p.m.

A meeting of the Hongkong Choral Society

was held at the City Hall yesterday evening,

when it was proposed that the Society should

this season take in hand the cantata "May

" by Anton Stanislav Benetti, with a

choral solo selected for the second part. It is

hoped that work will be commenced towards

the end of October.

The *N. C. Daily News* says—On Wednesday night, the 9th inst., some unknown person or persons, who are described as the *Yankees*, made an attempt to board the *Philadelphia*.

It says:—"A Chinese youth, Moang Thukada, who has spent sufficient years in these

United States of America to get a certain grip

of our language and laws to admire our little

ways, has just written a book about us. Mr.

Thukada, whose heart generally is better than

his syntax, makes some remarks Philadelphia

which are not very complimentary.

He says:—"The ladies of this city are much peculiar.

There hair, for the greater part, is blonde, but yet never

overdone, and the eyes are large and black.

When I was in Philadelphia, I saw many

ladies with blue eyes, and in the rear it takes shape what the natives

call a Langtry knot, and which is ugly."

We venture to say that Mr. Thukada will not

find prettier girls in any part of the world than he

finds in Philadelphia, and that if he does not

admire them it is because his taste is not educated

to the point of classic heads, Graeco knots,

and so on, which are more to my taste.

What we mean by this is that the eyes of the

Chinese are not to my taste, and the hair is not

to my taste, and the nose is not to my taste.

He is evidently referring to the eyes of the

Chinese, and not to the nose or the hair.

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him to deal with them had he supposed he was going to be charged for them.

Mr. H. M. Ross said he was in the firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, for six years—he had had the management of the steamer. The vessels from home carried doctors, who were paid £20 a month and their fuel, without wine or beer. These gentlemen were fully qualified doctors holding English, Irish, or Scotch diplomas, and there was no difficulty in getting doctors at that rate—the fact they had more applications than they could take, was a witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mason. Witness never heard of a ship's doctor being paid by a passenger as a bill. Ship's doctors were mostly men who had just received their diplomas, and took those situations to acquire a go, or they were men who liked times of leisure, or went for the sake of the voyage, to travel.

Mr. Wotton said he was prepared to call Mr. Ross to give evidence as to the pay of Government officers, and to call the chief officer of the ship.

His Lordship said it would not be necessary. Mr. Mason submitted that the statement that Dr. Engelhardt never gave any intimation of his intention to charge for his services was very unfair, as the evidence was quite contrary to it. The defendant added that he had made a different appearance. He could not say whether he had given any intimation to the plaintiff of copying as to his claim for payment; it being simply a certificate that he had acted at the captain's request. The captain referred him to Mr. Baker to see what he could get. The captain's request constituted an implied contract, which he accepted if it so far. The fact of his refusing to act for a man who was not the special order of the captain was also proof of contract. It was ridiculous to compare services given by a man like the plaintiff to those of a ship's doctor, who was mostly a man acting in that capacity for pleasure or other reasons. And besides a ship's officer had his passage found; in this case Dr. Engelhardt paid £35 for his passage.

His Lordship added he did not accept Mr. Mason's definition of the law, and he was of opinion that the captain's request did not constitute a contract. Under the circumstances his Lordship thought it was very probable that the captain, being on very friendly terms with the doctor, applied to have the case remitted till Tuesday next and also to have the opium and the coolie detained in custody in the mean time. The Magistrate complied with these requests and said that the doctor would not be allowed to the coolie. The doctor's application was not accepted with Mr. Brun's name, but he produced badges and stamps which he claims to use for that purpose.—*Courier.*

SHANGHAI.

The *Shen-pao* states that the *Tao-tai* has in contemplation the erection of a grand house on the road between the Hsia-hueh near the West gate and the Arsenal, as this neighbourhood has been lately much infested with bandits and highway robbers. During the late war General Chin—with a small body of troops was stationed on this road for the suppression of these marauders, and his efforts have, to a certain extent, been successful. It appears that the new works consist at a series of fortifications drawn near the Arsenal and from thence tally forth. We should think it would be a much more effective measure for the extinction of these bandits to abolish their head-quarters than to go to the apparently unnecessary expense of building a guard-house and keeping a large body of soldiers continually on the spot.

Another article in the paper made by the *Liaison* in the French Consulate on the 11th inst. The codice against carrying the opium was brought up at the French Mixed Court this morning before the Magistrate and Assessor. The Magistrate was just about to decide that the opium had been taken from a Chinese coolie, it was Chinese property, when a German coolie, the son of the British Consul, and the friend of his party, interceded for this. It is reported that he has a license from the German Consul to deal in opium. Mr. Drummond was there sent for to appear on behalf of the Leikin Tax office, and applied to have the case remitted till Tuesday next and also to have the opium and the coolie detained in custody in the mean time. The Magistrate complied with these requests and said that the doctor would not be allowed to the coolie. The doctor's application was not accepted with Mr. Brun's name, but he produced badges and stamps which he claims to use for that purpose.—*Courier.*

NEWCHWANG.

Our summer session has passed very quickly; so quickly, in fact, that we may be compelled to do something to employ himself in this way. There was nothing strange in the captain forming such an impression, and his Lordship fully believed him when he stated that was his impression of the master. It was quite natural to suppose that under the responsibility of the small cases of silver he observed that he had done with, and the system he had adopted of strict economy. As to the letter produced, it was written by the captain of Dr. Engelhardt's dictation and request, and the captain could not, therefore, be bound by the very expressions contained in that letter. The doctor said the letter would be of use to him, and as he had been very kind in attending these cases the captain was willing to let the doctor see it, so as to think he would be a sort of medical doctor sent to him. His Lordship therefore thought that there was no regular contract entered into. The only question left was what his Lordship would do. Dr. Engelhardt for his services. There were two cases in which his Lordship thought something was deserved, although it was not possible in the strict letter of the law, he was not entitled to receive it. The captain was positive that it had been known that the doctor was going to charge him, but he never had the nerve to do so. Persons on board had no option as to the doctor they want to. If they went to a doctor abroad they would probably no go to a man of high standing to have small complaints treated, and if they did they must expect to be charged his fees. The doctor had no option and that must be considered in the case. Dr. Engelhardt said if he attended people in his same hotel as he was living in he would charge than \$5 a visit, and his Lordship found the same charge was made in the captain's case for what probably would have occurred in ordinary conversation. The owners of the ship had come forward voluntarily, and the captain was just, as to reward the plaintiff for his services, but his Lordship might consider what was a fair recompence. He thought if he gave half the passage money that would be a fair remuneration, and no costs.

The passage money was calculated to be \$200, and judgment was therefore given for \$150; each party to pay his own costs.

POLICE COURT.

17th September.

Before Mr. E. MACKEN.

DUNKEESEES.

William Orme, a naval constable, was charged with being unlawfully drunk on the *Perry* on the 16th instant. The case was remanded for one week, bail in \$25 being allowed.

ALLEGED THIEF OF BULLOCKS.

The case in which Hs. Achau and Chiu Shu Tung were charged with the theft of a bullock or two blocks from a shopkeeper, was again before the Court. On this occasion third man was brought up by Dr. Hamed, P.C. 32nd instant. It was the 16th instant 10 a.m. a further information received he arrested the defendant in an opium den in Queen's road West. When he told the man that he should arrest him, the defendant said that it was not only he but three others were concerned in the theft, and mentioned others that he knew. At the same time witness and defendant went to the police from where the bullocks were stolen, and to the place where they were slaughtered.

At this stage the case was again remanded for a week, bail being allowed as before.

ROBBERY FROM THIS PERSON.

Ip See Tak, unlicensed hawk, was next brought up on a charge of being concerned with the man in not in custody in robbing one Chan Achau of \$20.

P.C. Tsoi Ah, stated that having heard of a case of robbery reported at the Station, yesterday morning, from information received found the defendant in the street in company of five others. He arrested him.

The case was remanded until Wednesday next.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Ching Achau was charged with the unlawful possession of a 200lb. weight on the 16th inst. Acting Sergeant George Macdonald stated that he was looking over the verandah of No. 2 Station and saw the prisoner trying to sell the weight in question to a hawk. When the man saw witness he threw away the weight and ran away. The hawk was arrested.

Fung Fong Po, coal vendor kept, said that on the 16th instant he was engaged weighing coal and missed a 200lb. weight. Subsequently he received an invitation to the Station and there he found his lost weight.

OPINION OFFENCE.

Wong Asso, coolie, was charged by Agostino de Rosario, Patrick Roach, and John Garland, as being responsible for the unlawful possession of a quantity of prepared opium, not being the holder of a permit from the opium farmer.

P.C. Macdonald stated that he went to No. 49, Third-street, first floor, and there found four tins of prepared opium, three tins containing opium dust, eight opium pipes, six lamps, and two pipes. The sum of \$25, or one month's hard labour.

DRUNK AND IMPARABLE.

Mott Green, Patrick Roach, and John Garland, as members of the steamer *Grecia*, were convicted of having been drunk and incapable in the street on the 16th instant, and were fined each fifty cents or two days' hard labour.

ACROSS FIRE.

Lo Awei, shopkeeper, was fined \$5 for firing crackers and raising a bonfire on the 16th inst. at No. 3, Sui Wan Lane.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA SUZ CANAL	Vortex (str.)	M. de Horne..	Hongkong	P. & S. N. Co....	On 25th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON, VIA SUZ CANAL	Marionshire (str.)	W. Dutton..	Hongkong	Adamson, Ball & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
LONDON, VIA SUZ CANAL	Ospak (str.)	W. S. Thomson	Hongkong	Arnold, Karkberg & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
LONDON, VIA SUZ CANAL	Priam (str.)	Butler	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
LONDON, VIA SUZ CANAL	Glenary	Taylor	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 26th inst.
LONDON & HAMBURG	Wynnewood	Wynnewood	Hongkong	Cawdor & Co.	Quick despatch.
LIVERPOOL & LAMBETH	Cast	T. A. Viseer	Hongkong	Arnold, Karkberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND LAMBETH	Oria (str.)	S. Mars...	Hongkong	O. B. Bielach	On 29th inst. at Noon.
TRISTE, &c.	Naparazos	Lovitt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Amb. H. Smith	Brown	Hongkong	Slosson & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	R. E. Wood	Gilkey	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Hurdians	Hibbs	Hongkong	Arnold, Karkberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Benjamin Sawall	S. R. Ulmer	Hongkong	Arnold, Karkberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Bayard	Bayard	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Cliford Rio (str.)	P. M. S. Co.	Hongkong	P. M. S. Co.	On 24th inst. at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, VIA YAMA	Marquis of Lorne..	Raymond	Hongkong	Molchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Frank Pendleton..	E. P. Nichols	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 29th inst. Daylight.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	M. W. Dodd	Airlie (sixx)	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 29th inst. at 2 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, &c.	Zumbissi (str.)	Ellis	Hongkong	P. O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst. Daylight.
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Kuril var (str.)	Bason	Hongkong	Macpherson & Martin	To-day, at 10 A.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Spock	Spock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Wynnewood	Gordon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Today, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Phobil (str.)	Salla	Hongkong	P. O. S. N. Co.	Today, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Diamond (str.)	Vauquer	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Today, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Robilla (str.)	Milligan	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Elas (str.)	Tiboth	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA	Wesley	Wesley	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 29th inst., at 9 A.M.
SWATOW, AMoy, & FOCIOUW	Bintan (str.)	Bintan	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Today, at Noon.

INTIMATIONS.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE COMPANY. VALENCE (DROME).	NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.	VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
THE Undersigned have been appointed by the above Company Agents for the Sale of their Wine in Hongkong.	FOR AMOY.	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.	FOR AMOY.	VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
THE Company's Steamship	"BANTAM."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Berghaus, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at NOON.	"EOLUS."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th September, 1885.	"HEINRICH."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE.	"PHILIP."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamer	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Grandin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 14th September, 1885.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamer	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Grandin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th September, 1885.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamer	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Grandin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 17th September, 1885.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamer	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Grandin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 18th September, 1885.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamer	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Grandin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 19th September, 1885.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamer	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Captain Grandin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 20th September, 1885.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR NEW YORK.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE A 1 American Ship	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR NEW YORK.	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE A 1 American Ship	"ROHILLA."	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR NEW		

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Fire and Goods at 1 per cent. Nett premium per Annun.

NORTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th, May, 1885. [1430]

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.
Possession 1st September, 1885.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "CEAOENGOWE," Cain Road. Terms Moderate. Apply to HO KAI, 16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1885. [1430]

TO LET.

A VALUABLE SHOP IN BANK BUILDING, next adjoining the Victoria Dispensary. Also TWO ROOMS Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENCES.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates. Apply to M. STEPHENS, Solicitor, 18, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [1605]

TO LET.

(With Possession from 1st October next.)

HOUSE NO. 8, STANLEY STREET.

No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET, GAS AND WATER LAD ON.

For Particulars apply to ROZARIO & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1885. [1350]

TO LET.

Accumulated Funds 1st Dec., 1884 - £6,460,537 Annual Rate ... Dr. 4% £83,824 Annual Divid. Dr. 4% £20,467,532

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE.

Policies will be issued immediately or Acceptance of Risks by the Board of Directors in Shanghai.

THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1885. [1208]

TO LET.

OFFICES AND CHAMBERS, No. 7, Queen's Road, lately occupied by MESSRS. JARIN, MATTHEW & CO.

Apply to BIRD & PALMER, Who will exhibit Plans and Arrangements to suit applicants.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1885. [1717]

TO LET.

SIX COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSES now being erected in UPPER PEEL STREET at the back of the American Consulate. Rent Moderate, possession from 1st October next.

A BUNGALOW and OUT-HOUSES, at Kowloon. Rent \$30 per month.

Apply to ECA DA SILVA & CO., No. 19, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1885. [1313]

TO LET.

BELVUE, with GARDEN and TENNIS COURT attached. Rent \$100.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [1557]

TO LET.

THE OFFICES OF No. 54, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., Limited.

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual Terms at Current Rates. All Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in the Bonuses.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1885. [1001]

TO LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates. First-class Godowns.

Also Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1885. [1001]

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, PRAYA EAST, No. 12, Immediate Possession.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1885. [807]

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [52]

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS), Single Rooms or Suites of Apartments.

No. 4, OLD BAILY STREET.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1885. [51]

TO LET.

SHOP AND/or GODOWNS.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES of Insurance against FIRE on usual Terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [527]

TO LET.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES of Insurance against FIRE on usual Terms.

CHINE IMPERIAL LOAN of 1884 B-5 per cent. premium.

CHINA IMPERIAL LOAN of 1884 B-5 per cent. premium.

CHINE IMPERIAL LOAN of 1884 C-5 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Parsons & Co., Dealers.)

Thermometer - A - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - B - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - C - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - D - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - E - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - F - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - G - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - H - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - I - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - J - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - K - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - L - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - M - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - N - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - O - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - P - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - Q - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - R - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - S - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - T - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - U - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - V - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - W - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - X - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - Y - 1 per cent. premium.

Thermometer - Z - 1 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

1885 to 1890.

Hour Water.

High Water.

Low Water.

Mean Time.

Height.

Mean Time.

Height.